

# THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

## IN THE FIRST T KIEL REVOLT

### Entry Sedan Means New 7-Mile Advance By Yanks

#### AMERICAN ARMY DRIVES FORWARD

New Thrust Made North of Verdun—Huns Evacuate Ghent.

#### PURSUIT BOCHES RESUMED

Franco-Americans Drive Deeper Into German Lines West of Meuse.

London, Nov. 7.—(1:30 p. m.)—American forces north of Verdun today launched a new drive west of the Meuse river, and have pushed forward their line to Mouzon, according to information received here this afternoon. The line is now said to run through Autrecourt, north of Buzenoy, and north of Connaing and Vendresse, both of which were occupied.

Enter Sedan—Cut Railway. Paris, Nov. 7.—(3 p. m.)—American troops north of Verdun have entered Sedan, capturing the western part of the city, and cutting the railway, it was officially announced by the war office this afternoon. The penetration of Sedan means a new American advance of seven miles on the Meuse. Sedan lies forty miles northwest of Verdun and is the scene of a great French defeat by the Prussians in 1870.

Nine Miles From Hirsion. Paris, Nov. 7.—(Noon.)—French troops, driving forward in the west of the retreating Germans, are now only nine miles from the supreme German base at Hirsion.

Ghent Evacuated. London, Nov. 7.—The Germans have evacuated Ghent, according to a wireless announcement picked up here.

Boches Leave Rumania. Paris, Nov. 7.—The Germans are evacuating Rumania, said a dispatch from Bucharest today, which was reported from Jassy that Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing the military evacuation.

On the Battle Front in Belgium. Tuesday, Nov. 6.—(Night.)—A wireless dispatch was received this afternoon at the headquarters of Gen. Beaurains from the Germans saying they had decided to abandon Ghent and asking the Belgians not to fire on the suburbs of the town where white flags were flying.

American troops from Ohio, under the command of Gen. Farnsworth, played a great part in the relief of the city of an attack on the Teckle salient, sixteen was taken by storm yesterday. Their losses were comparatively light, 6,000 prisoners.

Since Nov. 1 the Americans have taken 6,000 prisoners. They have freed all French territory within the zone of the army's action west of the Meuse to a total of 700 square kilometers, and have liberated 2,000 civilians.

Close to Belgian Line. London, Nov. 7.—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report today, they have reached the outskirts of Quievrain and Clevequin, close to the Belgian border.

(11:20 a.m.)—British troops advancing east of the Mormal forest have captured Dompierre and Moneau-St. Wand. A German counter attack was repulsed.

French Cavalry in Chase. Paris, Nov. 7.—Along the entire French front the pursuit of the retreating Germans was taken up again this morning, according to today's war office announcement.

The French have thrown cavalry into the action on their right, where the mounted troops are pushing in the direction of the Meuse. This is a point where the French and American lines join. The French are moving forward east of the forests of Nouvion and Romainville, north of the Serre and Aisne rivers.

Many Villages Captured. With the American Army on the Sedan front, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—(11 p.m.)—The great advance which the French and Americans have driven into the German lines west of the Meuse is within four miles of Sedan tonight.

During the afternoon American forces have taken Villersmont, Montigny, Autrecourt and Connaing. To the west, the French, co-operating with the Americans, have reached Omicourt.

The Americans at one place today advanced over four and a half miles. The villages taken include Bulson, Haraucourt and Raucourt. Great quantities of commissary stores, many railroad cars and equipment and enormous amounts of war material have been captured.

Machine Guns Chief Weapon. Desperate fighting continues east of the Meuse. In the face of strong resistance the Americans gained nearly two and a half miles during the day, capturing Murvaux, Fontaines and Hill 34, which the Germans gave up only after a severe struggle.

Machine guns continue the chief weapon of fighting in the German efforts to hold the heights west of the Meuse which have been in their possession since 1914.

Danger of Being Cut Off. With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—(Reuters.)—Mormal forest has been thoroughly cleared out by British troops, but some few Germans are still in Berlaumont, where they are in danger of being cut off.

British forces are east of Por Querrie and are advancing toward Pont-sur-Sambre. New Zealand troops are moving along the road to Bavay and are near Hargnies.

Up until last evening the Third British army had counted 128 German officers and 5,579 men taken prisoners since Monday morning. Since that time, prisoners have been coming back through the lines. The Fourth army had 4,500 by last night, while the First army had captured several thousand.

With the American Army on the Sedan front, Nov. 7.—(1:45 p.m.)—American troops today entered that part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse. The bridge over

#### FIGHTING TO BE OVER IN FEW DAYS

Series Momentous Events Leaves No Capacity for Surprise.

#### SATISFACTION GENERAL

London Quiet and Dark—Free Speech in Germany—Ex-tent Revolt Unknown.

London, Nov. 6.—(Wednesday.)—Reports that German delegates have started from Berlin to meet Marshal Foch are considered here. An assurance that fighting will be over in a few days.

This causes satisfaction everywhere, but there is no celebrating here and London is as quiet and dark as it has been at any time during the past four years.

The last days of the war have been so crowded with enormous events that there is no capacity left for surprise or sensations. The terms of President Wilson's note to Germany dealing with the freedom of the seas and compensation to the allies are endorsed by all newspapers here. It is believed Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice the sort of peace she had to expect and that her military and political situation gave her no alternative but to bow.

News comes from the front that the hard-pressed German armies have no fresh divisions left to throw into the battle. The terms of the armistice are demanding peace at any price to save whatever they may from the wreckage. A few junker newspapers are still crying for war to the last ditch, but the socialists seem to have turned the scales decisively in the other direction. From a British viewpoint the greatest humiliation Germany will suffer will be in having her people of German or pass out of the war without one great fight to the death.

Doubt If They'd Fight. But news from Kiel makes it doubtful whether the sailors would go into battle if the order were given. Even the best informed men here are unable to arrive at a clear judgment from the many conflicting reports as to the magnitude of the revolt against the emperor.

Correspondents are permitted to telegraph from Berlin that the prevailing character of the emperor is responsible for most of the nation's misfortunes.

For Starving Europe. Discussion here centers about the peace conference, where will be held and what program will be followed. One of its most urgent problems will be to arrange food supplies for starving Europe. It is assumed that even before the peace conference is opened, the food situation will be a serious one.

According to tonight's reports the general election, in which Adolph Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, is expected to announce tomorrow for Dec. 7, will be postponed because the government cannot have a peace conference at the same time.

#### FOCH TO PRESENT TERMS

German Armistice Commission Reported in British Lines. London, Nov. 7.—Admiral Foch, generalissimo of the allied armies, is expected to present armistice terms to the German delegation on the western front today.

The Daily Express states authoritatively that Premier Lloyd-George has been notified that the German armistice delegation crossed the battle front into the British lines last night. Marshal Foch is expected to receive the Germans at daybreak this morning, and make known the conditions upon which the allies will cease hostilities. There are four nations between the German army and the allies: the British, the French, the Americans and the Belgians.

President Wilson's note stating that an armistice would be granted on certain conditions reached Berlin yesterday.

#### THREAT OF SOCIALISTS

Unless Germany Accepts Armistice Labor Will Revolt, Says Dr. Ebert. London, Nov. 7.—Dr. Ebert, German socialist leader, has said that if Germany does not accept the allies' armistice terms, the socialists members of the government will withdraw and the laborers will revolt, said a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Express today.

The Meuse at Sedan, over which the retreating enemy fled, has been destroyed and the river valley flooded. The principal German lateral lines of communication between the fortresses of Metz and northern France and Belgium now are either out or unavailable for the enemy's use.

(Noon.)—American army officers in charge of offensive operations against the Germans on the Meuse-Sedan-Montmedy line prepared for a further advance today notwithstanding reports that hostilities might soon be ended through the signing of an armistice.

The distance between the advancing Americans and the German positions before Sedan grew much less Wednesday, and early today the Americans were only four miles south of Sedan.

During the night the American positions west of the Meuse were consolidated, while progress was made on both sides of the river, the Germans giving way slowly.

The railway junction at Sedan already is useless to the enemy. The French on the American left are moving forward rapidly in the direction of Sedan, making it doubtful whether the honor of first reaching the city will go to them or to the Americans.

#### GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ORDERED BY POLAND

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—Demands that the Germans withdraw their troops forthwith from Poland have been forwarded to Berlin by the new Polish national government, according to the Rheinische Westphalian Gazette, of Essen.

#### GERMANY'S HOLD ON AISNE BROKEN

Line Which Had Resisted When Rest of Front Crumbled Also Gives Way.

#### YANKS IN EDGE SEDAN

Sledge-Hammer Blows Continued as German Commission Arrives to Meet Foch.

(Associated Press.) Sedan, famous in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, has been entered by the American first army. Today the Americans entered the section of the town on the west bank of the Meuse, making an advance of more than thirty-four miles since the offensive began on Sept. 26.

Meanwhile the British, French and American troops elsewhere on the front between the Scheldt and the Meuse are pushing the Germans from the small section of France they still occupy. Important gains are chronicled for the British in the north and the French in the center of the advanced allied lines, which moved forward six miles Wednesday.

Germany's hold on the Aisne, from Rethel eastward to above Vouziers, which has remained firm while the rest of the enemy front crumbled, was broken yesterday. French troops have thrown bridges across the river and are in close pursuit of the foe, who is abandoning vast quantities of munitions and material of war as he flees toward the ever-narrowing gap that leads through Belgium to comparative safety. Vervins has been captured.

Rethel has been evacuated by the Germans, while the French are rapidly approaching the vital railroad center of Hirson from the west. British forces are moving up toward Maubeuge from the southwest and the Americans in the Meuse sector are within forty miles of the German line.

Sept. 1, 1911, the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war was fought and Napoleon III was taken prisoner by the Germans.

While the military forces of the allies have thus been virtually crushing the last vestige of enemy resistance in eastern France, German emissaries have been rushing from Berlin toward the battle front to meet Marshal Foch and receive at his hands the conditions upon which the allied nations will agree to a cessation of hostilities.

The approach of the German commission, however, did not bring about any abatement in the pressure against the enemy. Everywhere along the front the forward movement of the allies seemed ready to increase the weight of their sledge hammer blows and the past day it seems has brought confirmation of the statement made a few days ago that the contesting armies were locked in a battle which promises to be decisive.

Sailors of the German fleet at Kiel are reported to have mutinied and have seized the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein. There has been serious fighting and several officers have been killed. The sailors are understood to be still in control of the warships and it is reported they will not surrender until a peace is arranged.

Entente troops have crossed the Austro-Hungarian lines at several points to take the places of the troops of the dual monarchy that the latter had transported to the front in groups. This is the first actual step toward carrying out the terms of the armistice between the allies and Austria.

A critical situation has arisen between Germany and Russia. Diplomatic representatives of both countries have been recalled and it may be that hostilities will be resumed.

German socialists are demanding the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm. The financial situation of the German empire is said by experts to be desperate and that the breaking point is near.

So far as known, Ghent has not yet fallen but the place is closely invested by the allies and news that it has been captured may be received at any time.

#### SHOOT DOWN 24 PLANES

Eddie Rickenbacker American Ace of Aces Makes More Victories. With The American Army North of Verdun, Nov. 6.—(Delayed.)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the ace of American aces, today shot down twenty-four German planes.

Lieut. Edward D. Curtiss, of Rochester, N. Y., and J. A. Healy, of Jersey City, have been credited with the victories. Curtiss has five victories to his credit, and Healy has six.

Lieut. Eugene L. McCubbin, of Corning, Cal., has another heroic war balloon to his credit. He dived one Sunday.

American aviators made two successful raids today over German territory, bombing enemy concentration points. They are doing great work in trailing the enemy forces which are retreating before the infantry and tanks.

#### RECEIVES MISS WILSON

Premier of France Extends Welcome to President's Daughter. Paris, Nov. 7.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president of the United States, was welcomed to France yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. He asked her if she would not sing for the French soldiers and she replied with enthusiasm that it was her dearest wish. She will take luncheon at the Elysee palace with President and Madame Poincaré today.

#### REVOLUTIONISTS HOIST RED FLAG

Mutiny Breaks Out Among Crew of Battleship Kaiser at Kiel.

#### OF R SHIPS SEIZED

Refuses to March to Front and Sailors Threaten Blow Up Battleships.

#### VIOLENT REVOLT IN PROGRESS IN HAMBURG

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to a dispatch from the Politiken at Vambrup. Violent firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter declared.

Revolution has broken out in northern Germany and the whole German high seas fleet has been seized, according to advices from Copenhagen today. A council of workmen and soldiers, similar to those established in Russia after the revolution, has been formed at Kiel, the chief German naval base, and is administering affairs of the city.

It is believed that the movement is spreading, although the German government is sending troops to suppress it. It was significant that the uprising should take place in Prussia, Bavaria was the natural place for it to break out, due to the unrest there over the possibility of an allied invasion through Austria.

London, Nov. 7.—(12:30 p.m.)—A bombardment can be heard in the direction of Kiel, where German revolutionaries are in control, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Serious riots are taking place at many points in Germany, with the rioters demanding peace, said a report from Copenhagen. The revolutionaries at Kiel will attempt to take the German fleet from Kiel to some neutral port.

The allied navies are on the lookout. The Kiel revolution was precipitated by the German naval authorities' plans to launch a naval attack on England in defiance of the new government's peace plan, it was learned here.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Members of the battleship Kaiser at Kiel have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officers attempting to defend the German warships, the Kaiser and two others, including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Companies of infantry were sent from Kiel to restore order. They immediately joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During last night's fighting, machine guns were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors armed with machine guns and forced to turn back.

The soldiers' council has decided that officers must remain at their posts but must obey the council which controls all food supplies. Machine guns are mounted in various parts of the city. Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are quiet.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that two battleships, the Kaiser and the Schleswig-Holstein, were seized by the mutineers and that twenty officers, including two captains, were killed. It is reported that the garrison at Kiel, where the mutineers are reported to have seized the German fleet, is the main German naval center. Schleswig is on the Baltic.

Many prisoners of war are arriving in Denmark from Germany. They report that the German frontier bordering Denmark is unguarded.

No trains are arriving at Copenhagen from Hamburg or Warnemunde, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph.

General Strike at Kiel. A general strike has been proclaimed at Kiel and the council of workmen and soldiers has taken over the administration of the city.

"Red" troops have occupied all of the Kiel workshops.

The revolutionary troops at Kiel are wearing red cockades and carrying flaming banners. They control all of the railways and the street railways.

Kiel castle has been occupied by them and the red flag has been hoisted on all of the German warships in the harbor.

Advices from Copenhagen during the morning said that there had not been any serious disturbances but fighting was threatened as German authorities had decided to suppress the outbreak.

#### PROCLAMATION ISSUED

Several thousand German soldiers had been ordered from Fehmarn Island (in the Baltic) to Kiel. The revolutionaries decided to make the most stubborn resistance.

The following proclamation was issued by the revolutionary leaders at Kiel: "Comrades: The present days will be remembered in the history of Germany."

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

#### BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK, 27,646

London, Nov. 7.—British casualties reported for the week ending today totaled 27,646, divided as follows: Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 359; men, 6,034. Wounded or Missing—Officers, 922; men 20,283.

#### RUMORS OF END OF WAR CURRENT

Commercial Centers Thrown Into Flurry by Unconfirmed Report.

#### FOCH MEETS HUN ENVOYS

Story That Germany Has Signed Armistice Lacks Official Confirmation.

#### OFFICIALLY DENIED

Washington, Nov. 7.—(A. P.)—It was officially announced at the state department at 2:15 this afternoon that the Germans had not signed the armistice terms.

Bearing White Flag. Paris, Nov. 7.—(A. P.)—Four German officers bearing white flags, it is announced officially, probably will arrive at headquarters of Marshal Foch tonight.

Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the German armistice delegation would not be received by Gen. Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, Nov. 7.—(A. P.)—Navy cables censors reported today that an official message had come through from abroad announcing that the Germans had signed the armistice terms delivered by Marshal Foch. No authority was given for the statement, and while it added to the air of expectancy everywhere, officials said nothing except an official dispatch could be believed.

Neither the American government nor any of the allied embassies or war offices had been advised even that Marshal Foch had presented the armistice terms. It was assumed, however, that the German envoys had been conducted through the French lines some time during the day.

An extra edition of a newspaper issued on the strength of the report created a flurry of excitement throughout the capital.

London, Nov. 7.—(A. P.)—The War Office of Berlin announces that all work has stopped at Hamburg owing to a strike, and that undisciplined acts and outrages have taken place. The news agency reports similar occurrences from Lubeck.

#### Unverified Report

Washington, Nov. 7.—(U. S. S.)—An unverified report that the allied armistice terms had been signed by Germany at 2 o'clock this afternoon has reached the state department through unofficial channels. The department, however, was without confirmation of the report, which was said to have originated in London.

In the absence of official advices, officials withheld comment. In fact, there was no official word here, of fields said to show even that the terms had been delivered by Marshal Foch to the German armistice commission.

The report that the armistice had been signed and that fighting had ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon swept over the city and was so generally credited that the prearranged signal to notify the people of the city—the blowing of a giant siren—was given.

#### Heard in New York

New York, Nov. 7.—(U. S. S.)—The unofficial report received here today that Germany had signed the armistice terms of the allies and the United States caused enthusiastic demonstrations in this city. Sirens employed to warn the public of enemy air raids burst forth with screams and whistles. The deafening noise began at 1 o'clock and lasted for many minutes. It included in volume the cheering of recruits were rapidly enlisted.

Enthusiastic crowds ran through the streets waving extras in which the unofficial report was published.

#### No Confirmation

New York, Nov. 7.—The New York News bureau, which is affiliated with the Central News, sent out a dispatch on its financial news tickers this afternoon under a London date reading as follows: "At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the foreign office announced that it had no confirmation of the report that Germany had accepted the armistice conditions."

#### No Mention Made

New York, Nov. 7.—(A. P.)—We have received from our London bureau dispatches filed there as late as 3:42 p. m., and from our Paris bureau dispatches filed as late as 2:50 p. m., no mention of the signing of an armistice. The opposition report that the armistice had been signed was dispatched from London at 11 a. m.

#### Foch Meets Envoys

London, Nov. 7.—(2:55 p.m.)—Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon, said a dispatch received here this afternoon.

#### Wall Street Rumor

New York, Nov. 7.—(U. S. S.)—A rumor was circulated in the Wall Street district shortly after noon today that an armistice had been signed by the German envoys, and that fighting would stop at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

#### Liberty Bell Rings

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—(U. S. S.)—City officials permitted the ringing of the Liberty bell in Independence hall today in celebration of the end of the war. Excited crowds thronged the streets, cheering and shouting over the announcement that the Germans had signed an armistice.

London, Nov. 7.—(3:30 p.m.)—I. N. S.—The foreign office has just an-

#### ENEMY WHITE FLAG PARTY CROSS BATTLE LINE AT NOON

Marshal Foch Sent Radiogram to German High Command, Directing Plenipotentiaries to Advance Via Chimay Along Guise Road Within Four Miles of La Cappel.

London, Nov. 7.—(1:15 p.m.)—The German armistice envoys reached Metz last night and crossed the battle line at noon, said a news agency dispatch this afternoon.

#### Foch Gives Directions

(11:10 a.m.)—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wishes to meet him it shall advance to the French lines along the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle and Guise roads. From the French outposts the plenipotentiaries will be conducted to the place decided upon for the interview. The name of this place is not given in the official text of the note from Marshal Foch, which reads as follows: "To the German High Command From Marshal Foch:

"If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask him for an armistice, they are to advance to the French outposts by the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle and Guise roads. Orders have been given that they are to be received and conducted to the place fixed for the interview."

#### No Word in Downing Street

(11:15 a.m.)—No official word has been received up to this hour in Downing street that German armistice envoys have actually crossed the western battle line.

The British government offices and the official residence of the prime minister are in Downing street.

#### Represent British Navy

London, Nov. 7.—Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty, was associated with Marshal Foch in drawing up the terms of the armistice which has been offered to Germany, it was officially announced this afternoon. He will represent the British navy at negotiations.

#### In Order to End Bloodshed

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Maximilian, says an official dispatch from Berlin, has issued an appeal to the German people, saying that "in order to make an end of the bloodshed" a deputation has left for the front and that "the negotiations will be seriously endangered by disturbances and lack of discipline."

#### Emissaries Arrived

Paris, Nov. 7.—(4 p.m.)—(I. N. S.)—"The enemy plenipotentiaries (armistice delegates) have arrived at (name of place deleted by censor)," said the intransigent this afternoon.

#### About to Be Signed

Paris, Nov. 7.—(4 p.m.)—The armistice with Germany is about to be signed, said the L'Heure this afternoon. The paper said it believed there was a good chance for an early signature.

#### YANKES STILL FORGING AHEAD

Menacing Vital Line of Communication Through Sedan and Metz.

#### AMERICANS GAIN 4 MILES

Eight Towns Between Argonne and Meuse and Several Fortified Heights Captured.

With the American Army North of Verdun, Nov. 6.—(Night.)—(I. N. S.)—The Americans are still going ahead in their new drive on the Meuse river, and have captured 150 cannon from the Germans since the present offensive opened. Gen. Hunter Liggett's first American army is now within five miles of the Sedan-Metz railway. The weather today was warm but cloudy.

Not only are the Americans menacing the vital German line of communication through Sedan and Metz, but the big guns hold Mezieres and Charleville a their mercy. The German positions past Sedan and Mezieres are

noted that it has no confirmation of the report that Germany has accepted the armistice terms.

#### Red Cross Hears It

Chicago, Nov. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Officials of the American Red Cross headquarters here announced shortly before noon today that they had received word from Washington that Germany has signed an armistice.

Waiting News. Paris, Nov. 7.—(1:20 p.m.)—(A. P.)—A considerable crowd gathered around the war office today awaiting the news of the result of the German application, under a flag of truce, for an armistice, although it is generally believed that several days will pass before a truce can be arranged.

#### Waves His Hand

Washington, Nov. 7.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson came out of the White House at 1 o'clock this afternoon and waved his hand to several hundred clerks of the state, war and navy departments, who were cheering on Pennsylvania avenue, over the unconfirmed report that Germany had signed the armistice.

No confirmation of the report had reached Washington at 1:15 this afternoon.

An unofficial dispatch received here stated that Marshal Foch had met the German commission at noon, but said nothing about the terms being either delivered or signed.

#### REVOLUTION FORECAST

London, Nov. 7.—(4:10 p.m.)—A coup d'etat will be effected in Germany today, according to a news agency dispatch this afternoon quoting the German press.

IF WAR IS NOT ENDED AT ONCE. Amsterdam, Nov. 6 (Wednesday).—German social democrats have notified the government, through Friedrich Ebert, the vice-president of their party and president of the main committee of the reichstag, that their representatives will resign their ministerial posts if the war is not brought to an immediate end.